AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions of claims in the application.

1-16. (Cancelled).

17. (Previously presented): A process for producing a coated sheet, comprising the step of applying a coating solution containing a resin material and a solvent and using a material which makes an optical function onto a substrate film to form a coating layer as an optically functional layer and the step of drying the applied coating solution, wherein

dry wind having a wind speed of from 4 to 20 m/sec. and a scattering in the wind speed in the width direction of the film of ± 30% or less as well as

a temperature of from 20 to 45°C and a scattering in the temperature in the width direction of the film of ± 15% or less

dry wind is directly blown along the traveling direction of the film onto the surface of the coating layer wherein the coating solution has a solid content of 55% by weight or less and a viscosity of 20 mPa·s or less.

18-19. (Cancelled).

20. (Previously presented): The process for producing a coated sheet according to claim 17, wherein the thickness of the dried coating layer is 30 μm or less.

21. (Cancelled).

22. (Previously presented): The process for producing a coated sheet according to claim 17, wherein a material which makes an optically compensating function is used as the material which makes the optical function, thereby forming the coating layer as an optically compensating layer.

23. (Previously presented): The process for producing a coated sheet according to claim 22, wherein the optically compensating layer forms a cholesteric layer wherein constituent molecules are oriented in the state of a cholesteric structure.

24. (Previously presented): The process for producing a coated sheet according to claim 22, wherein as the material which makes the optically compensating function, a liquid crystal monomer is used, and after the drying step the coating layer is subjected to polymerizing treatment or crosslinking treatment,

thereby forming a cholesteric layer having constituent elements of a non-liquid-crystal polymer wherein the liquid crystal monomers are polymerized or crosslinked.

25. (Previously presented): The process for producing a coated sheet according to claim 22, wherein as the material which makes the optically compensating function, a liquid crystal monomer or a liquid crystal polymer is used,

thereby forming a cholesteric layer having constituent elements of an oriented liquid crystal polymer having a cholesteric structure.

26. (Previously presented): The process for producing a coated sheet according to claim 22, wherein a thickness of the cholesteric layer ranges from 0.5 to 10 μm.

27. (Currently amended): A process for producing a coated sheet, comprising the step of applying a coating solution containing a resin material having an optical function and a solvent onto a substrate film to form a coating layer as an optically functional layer having a solid content of 55% by weight or less and a viscosity of 20 mPa·s or less, wherein

dry wind having a wind speed of from 4 to 20 m/sec. and a scattering in the wind speed in the width direction of the film of ± 30% or less as well as

a temperature of from 20 to 45°C and a scattering in the temperature in the width direction of the film of ± 15% or less

the step of directly blowing dry wind along the traveling direction of the substrate film onto the coating layer, and

the step of drying the coating layer.

28-29. (Cancelled).

30. (Previously presented): The process for producing a coated sheet according to claim 27, wherein the thickness of the dried coating layer is 30 μm or less.

31. (Cancelled).

32. (Currently amended): The process for producing a coated sheet according to claim [[31]] 27, wherein a material which makes an optically compensating function is used as the material which makes the optical function, thereby forming the coating layer as an optically compensating layer.

33. (Previously presented): The process for producing a coated sheet according to claim 32, wherein the optically compensating layer forms a cholesteric layer wherein constituent molecules are oriented in the state of a cholesteric structure.

34. (Currently amended): The process for producing a coated sheet according to claim [[31]] 27, wherein as the material which makes the optically compensating function, a liquid crystal monomer is used, and after the drying step the coating layer is subjected to polymerizing treatment or crosslinking treatment,

thereby forming a cholesteric layer having constituent elements of a non-liquid-crystal polymer wherein the liquid crystal monomers are polymerized or crosslinked.

35. (Currently amended): The process for producing a coated sheet according to claim [[31]] 27, wherein as the material which makes the optically compensating function, a liquid crystal monomer or a liquid crystal polymer is used,

thereby forming a cholesteric layer having constituent elements of an oriented liquid crystal polymer having a cholesteric structure.

36. (Previously presented): The process for producing a coated sheet according to claim 33, wherein a thickness of the cholesteric layer ranges from 0.5 to 10 μm.

37. (Previously presented -Withdrawn): An optically functional layer, which is obtained by the production process according to claim 17.

38. (Previously presented-Withdrawn): An optically compensating plate, which is obtained by the production process according to claim 22.

39. (Previously presented-Withdrawn): An optical device, which comprises the optically functional layer according to claim 37.

40. (Previously presented-Withdrawn): An optical device, wherein at least one polarizing plate is laminated on the optically compensating plate according to claim 38.

41. (Previously presented-Withdrawn): An image display wherein the optically functional layer according to claim 37 is mounted.

42. (Previously presented-Withdrawn): An image display wherein the optically compensating plate according to claim 38 is mounted.